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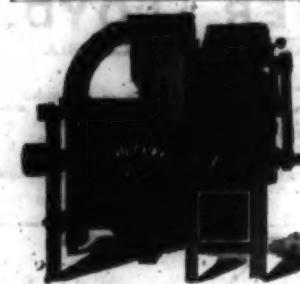
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Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- September.
- Wed. 18 Alhambra Theatre. French Comedy Troupe. No performance.
- San Stefano Casino. Grand Symphony Concert. Every afternoon at 5.30 p.m.
- Windsor Hotel. Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight.
- Fronton "Jai Alai" Pelete Basque. 9.30 p.m.
- Urbanora Cinematographic Entertainments. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
- Cinemaphon Axiz and Doris, old Ramleh Station 6.30 & 9.30.
- Pathé Cinematographic entertainment. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
- Bains du Mex Balloon Ascents every Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Two Orchestras. Last tram 1 a.m.
- Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment. 9.30.
- Pigeon Shooting Club Gabbari. 2.30 p.m.
- Pigeon Shooting. Champs Elysées 2.30 p.m.
- Alhambra Theatre. Matinée. 4.30.
- Eldorado. Matinée. 4.30.
- Cinemaphon Axiz & Doris. Performances 4.50, 6.45.
- Thur. 19 Mustapha Range Match King's Royal Rifles v. British Rifle Club (Alex.) 3 p.m.
- Sat. 21 Mustapha Range B.R.C. (Alex.) Match and practice 2.30.
- Alexandria Swimming Club. Boat leaves Marina. 3.15 p.m.
- Sun. 22 San Stefano Casino. Classical Concert.
- CAIRO.
- September.
- Wed. 18 Esbekieh Gardens Theatre 6.30. Théâtre des Ambassadeurs. 9.30.
- Fri. 20 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.
- Sun. 22 Zoological Gardens. Ghizoh Boys Band. Afternoon.
- Tues. 24 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.
- THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET E.C.
- BIRTH.
- REID.—At Tantah on the 14th inst. the wife of A. M. Reid Eastern Telegraph Co., of a daughter.
- The Egyptian Gazette THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER. ESTABLISHED 1860. Editor and Manager — R. SHELLING. Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIF.
- WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1907.
- PORTUGUESE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.
- The tour which the Crown Prince of Portugal has just completed in the African colonies of that Power serves to draw attention, says the "Globe," to their quick development of late years after a long period of utter stagnation. In Livingstone's time they seemed to be a mere hunting ground for official incompetence and ignorance. Then came a period when it seemed that only Portuguese pride in her ancient possession prevented her disposing of them at a price to the highest bidder; in that case inevitably England. Now, whether spurred on by the example of more virile neighbours, or roused to new exertions by a fresh sense of energy, it really appears that a new era of progress is in store for the oldest modern colonizing nation in Africa. Railways are being built connecting the Eastern and Western Coasts with the still scarcely known interior, and a plan is already sketched out for a junction with the projected British through line. As English engineers and English contractors have the work in hand, it is difficult at present to say how much Portugal herself is responsible for the new order of things, and how much she will profit therefrom. Until she can reform her Colonial Civil Service, whether on lines that have proved successful elsewhere or in her own way, there will not be much fundamental change. That is the rock on which the Portuguese ship of state has always split.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE IRRIGATION SERVICE

REPORT FOR 1906.

CONVERSION WORKS IN MIDDLE EGYPT.

The total area of basin converted last year was 64,556 feddans. The cost of this conversion, including all subsidiary works and the remodelling of the Ibrahimia Canal, was £E. 698,930.

The latest estimates for the completion of these works were given in the Public Works Report for 1905. I have something to say about the figures given.

This total area of basin converted—to the end of 1906—was 286,618 feddans.

The expenditure up to the same period was £E. 2,466,498. This is equivalent to a rate of rather less than £E. 9 per feddan. In consequence of the rise in the price of land and labour, the total estimate prepared in 1905, and amounting to £E. 3,200,000, had in 1906 to be increased by another million, and now stands at £E. 4,200,000.

If to the expenditure to the end of 1906 as above given be added that allotted in the Budget for 1907, namely, £E. 619,000, the total sum expended at the end of the current year will be £E. 3,885,498. This deducted from £E. 4,200,000 leaves a balance to be expended in 1908 and 1909 equivalent to £E. 1,114,502.

Unless there should be a further rise in the rates for land and labour, this sum will be sufficient to complete the entire conversion works by the flood of 1909. We have, however, no assurance that the present rates may not, in the interim, still further rise. Should this be so, the estimates must again be re-cast. In some of the earthwork adjudications held last year the rates tendered showed a rise of 60 per cent over the average of those for three preceding years.

THE ESNEH BARRAGE.

In order to improve the irrigation of the Keneh province during flood it was decided to construct a barrage across the Nile immediately north of the Esneh town. The barrage will be an open weir of 120 bays, each 5 metres wide; abutment piers 4 metres thick occur at very tenth opening, the intermediate piers being 2 metres thick; the piers are spanned by arches carrying a roadway 6 metres wide. Two regulating gates, one upper and one lower, each 3 metres high, will be provided for each opening; double grooves will be so arranged as to allow both gates to drop on to the floor—thus, the upper gate will act as a weir with a movable crest. On the western side a lock 16 metres wide, large enough to pass the largest steamers on the Nile, will be provided. The design is similar to that of the Assiout Barrage. All the necessary plant and a considerable quantity of materials were collected during the year: offices, dwellings for the staff and workmen, stores and hospital were all completed. At the beginning of December a commencement was made on the excavation for the east abutment and part of the barrage: ten days later the saddle for enclosing the lock on the western bank was started. The works have vigorously pushed on, and a good season's work is anticipated.

The total expenditure, including cost of land and buildings, amounted to £E. 158,911, most of which was for advances on plant and materials according to the contract.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive is expected to leave Constantinople on Saturday next and arrive at Alexandria on Tuesday morning.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

It is reported that the Railway Administration has purchased from Boghos Pasha Nubar an area of 10,000 square metres of land adjoining Cairo station, at the rate of P.T. 60.

THE RENT CRISIS.

At the last hearing of the 60 latest cases brought in the Mixed Tribunals by landlords against tenants for the non-payment of rents, and the counter appeals of unjustifiably increased rents, judgment was given in every case in favour of the landlords.

CAIRO WATER SUPPLY.

Further action regarding the question of the purity of the Cairo drinking water is being taken by Dr. Hussein Bey Youssouf who is formulating an appeal to the Government. The matter is also to be discussed at the Berlin Medical Congress by Dr. Mohamed Pasha Shoukry.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Colonel E.A. Herbert M.V.O. and Officers the Band of the Inniskilling Dragoons will play the following programme of music to-morrow evening in the Esbekieh Gardens commencing at 9 o'clock.

March—Militaire—Gounod.

Selection—Tom Jones—Gounod.

Mazurka—Le Charle—Ganne.

Selection—Paganini—Leoncavallo.

Overture—La Gazza Ladra—Rossini.

Grand Selection from Il Trovatore—Verdi.

Idyl—The Smuthy in the Woods—Michaels.

Val—Luna—Liecke.

Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.

God Save the King.

J. Prosser, Bandmaster.

INVESTMENT IN EGYPT.

SOURCE OF WEALTH.

(Continued.)

Given Egypt's sound economic condition, and given sudden and substantial fall in the values of the first-class securities due to forced sales to meet a financial crisis—a crisis traceable to clearly-defined causes having no relation to the intrinsic value of the said first-class securities—my argument broadly stated, is that a most favourable opportunity—which should be promptly seized—has been created for *bond fide* British investors to place money in Egyptian securities, *subject always to the desirability of maintaining that properly-balanced geographical distribution of capital which is nowadays accepted as a first principle of sound investment*. Many who ventured to invest capital in Egypt during the past winter did so on the crest of a boom-wave and did not take the precaution to thoroughly and carefully examine the security offered. To-day they should first satisfy themselves as to the absolute soundness of the statement contained in this article, and then promptly act.

Now, I submit that I have clearly established that Egypt's economic condition is excellent and that forced sales of good Egyptian securities have taken place. It remains but to show that the securities I shall enumerate are intrinsically sound.

We will first consider the standing of the National Bank of Egypt, which was created by Khedivial decree in 1898. The capital is three millions, in £10 shares, fully paid-up, and the reserve fund already stands at a million and a half—a creditable record. A further Khedivial decree was issued last June authorising an increase of £500,000 in the Bank's capital.

(As to the issue of the new shares I will comment later on). The Governor is an Englishman, but the Board of Directors is cosmopolitan, and counts among its members many of the names best known in high financial circles in Egypt. It is not actually a State Bank, though it has the practical monopoly of nearly all the Government business, but very shortly its already intimate relations with the State will be drawn yet nearer. For as late as last March Lord Cromer reported that "the negotiations with the National Bank of Egypt, with the object of establishing closer relations between that institution and the Government, have made considerable progress," and I am credibly informed that since that date the points then remaining unsettled have been arranged, and that the final agreement now but awaits signature by the contracting parties. Among the principal advantages which will accrue to the Bank are that the Government will hereafter deposit with the Bank the entirety of its balances, an arrangement which will, *inter alia*, effect great economy in regard to the transport of specie, and that the Bank's business in the country districts will doubtless expand and extend.

One of the main reasons which primarily induced the Government to assent to the creation of the National Bank was a desire to facilitate the solution of the question of the indebtedness of the fellahs by endeavouring to rescue the peasants from the clutches of the rapacious village usurers. The measures taken were at first tentative and confined to certain districts. In 1899, 1,580 advances, amounting in all to £4,780, were made by the Bank at reasonable rates. By 1901 the number of advances had increased tenfold, and aggregated over £400,000, and the operations having thus rapidly multiplied a separate institution was started to take over all the National Bank's outstanding loans and to further extend the system.

This institution was named the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, and it has to-day an authorised share capital of £3,740,000 (all issued and fully paid up), and an authorised Debenture Capital of £6,570,000 in 3½% Bonds, directly guaranteed by the Government of Egypt. There are 426,000 Ordinary shares of £5 each. The Governor of the National Bank is the Chairman. It was agreed that 9% interest might be charged on the advances made by the Bank, but that no loan to any individual should exceed £300. Recently this limit has been slightly extended. It was further stipulated that when the loans should reach a total of seven millions sterling the maximum rate of interest charged to the peasants should be reduced to 8%; and the Bank's business has in the last five years increased so marvelously that the seven millions total has already been attained, and the lower rate of interest actually came into force as from 1st of January, 1907. Powerfully, indeed, does the Bank assist towards the elimination of the village usurer—and towards the consequent sounder prosperity of the country—first by advances of selected seed (in kind) and then by loans to the peasant farmers during the time their crops are in the ground. With most praiseworthy regularity the advances of seed are paid for and the loans reimbursed with interest as soon as the crops come to maturity and are sold. The net profits of the Agricultural Bank amounted to £558,275 for the financial year 1906, and the last dividend declared, on the Ordinary shares, was 9% for the year.

The world's money market, I admit, is fickle, sensitive and sympathetic—fickle, in that often, when the balance of probability points indubitably to a rise or a fall, the market without apparent reason will jump the other way; sensitive, in that it at once feels and reflects the slightest distant shock, is buoyant or depressed, according to the rising or falling of the political barometer, nay, even bright or dull weather at times affects it; and sympathetic, in that a happy tone in certain stocks will communicate itself to other shares having

no possible connection with the rising market, and vice versa. Therefore, it is evident that *bond fide* investors who are prepared to look up their securities have a substantial advantage over the would-be profit-snatchers, who, though acting on information which is often in the main correct, nevertheless come to untimely grief through not being able to hold on long enough.

Serious investors who buy sound securities may be likened to farmers who sow good seed in properly-prepared soil. As the farmer, in the almost certain expectancy of an abundant crop, waits patiently for his harvest, so likewise the investor, who, before placing his funds assure himself of the soundness of his purchase, may contentedly possess his soul in patience. True it is that the farmer's crop, owing to climatic or other causes, may not always fulfil his brightest dreams, and equally certain is it that the influences mentioned above—the fakiness and sensitiveness of the money market—may reduce, or postpone, the investor's hoped-for profits. Yet, taking one year with another, the careful farmer will find little to complain of, and the prudent investor must succeed in the long run.

(To be continued.)

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

BORTON BEY'S VISIT TO CYPRUS.

We are authorised to emphatically contradict the report appearing in the French edition of "*L'Egypte*" ("*Egyptian Morning News*") that the object of Borton Bey's visit to Cyprus was other than that of taking a short holiday. "Irregularities," says our contemporary "have been detected in the postal service of the island, prejudicial to the Egyptian Postal Administration, and Borton Bey has visited these places in order to follow the progress of the enquiry opened by the consular authorities, the result of which is not yet known." Such a statement, we are informed, is entirely erroneous and misleading, and Borton Bey's short visit to Cyprus was in no way for official purposes.

GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES.

Considerable discussion has been caused by the many changes which are rumoured as about to take place in the official world, and though we shall probably find a few of these will not become an accomplished fact for a considerable length of time, it is undoubtedly the case that there will be vacancies in offices of every grade before many months have elapsed. The resignation of Sir Vincent Corbett was somewhat of a surprise when his intention became known, and the appointment of Mr. Hervey considerably astonished many onlookers, but this has rightly been approved by the public, and, as we remarked at the time, Mr. Hervey is eminently qualified to fill the onerous post of Financial Adviser. Regarding other posts of high grade, which are about to be vacated in the near future, rumour is very busy with names. We have heard it remarked that there is danger of too much new blood being introduced into the country, and of the men of experience being superseded by those whose knowledge of the country and its conditions is not sufficiently wide, but we are confident that the selection of new or old officials for the various posts may be safely entrusted to Sir Eldon Gorst.

MARRIAGE.

MATTHEWS-NUNN.

The marriage took place yesterday at Mustapha Pasha Barracks of Sergeant-Instructor, Gymnasium, Bertram D. Matthews to Miss Charlotte F. Nunn, daughter of Mr. J.F. Nunn, of Mustapha, the service being solemnised by the Rev. Norman Lee, M.A., Senior Chaplain to the Forces. The service was fully choral and the Garrison Church was crowded with friends of the bride and bridegroom. The bride was looking very pretty in a handsome dress of white silk voile over satin, with an orange blossom wreath, and wearing two heavy gold bangles, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Lena and Mabel Nunn, sisters of the bride, and the duties of best man were filled by Quartermaster Starka, R.E. After the ceremony a reception was held in the gymnasium school and was attended by some 200 guests. The band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers gave a very good programme during the afternoon under the baton of Band-Sergeant A. Crook. The presents, which included several cheques from relatives and friends in England, were numerous and the proceedings were concluded with a dance, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The guests were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Nunn. The wedding was attended by many officers of the Mustapha force, and the newly-wedded couple left for their honeymoon, which will be spent in Cairo, amidst the cheers and reiterated best wishes of their friends.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A match will be shot on Thursday next, 19th inst., on the Range at Mustapha, between teams from the Sergeants, King's Royal Rifles, and the British Rifle Club, (Alex.) commencing at 8 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. "Highland Prince," with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on the 17th instant, and is due to arrive at Alexandria on Saturday.

EGYPTIAN ARABIC LITERATURE.

At the time of his lamented decease the eminent orientalist Prof. S. Arthur Strong was engaged on behalf of the "Royal Asiatic Society" in editing a complete text of the famous work known to Arabic students of the historian Abu-l-Abbas Ahmad ibn Arabshah, which is a sort of panegyric of the celebrated Sultan of Egypt, Jaqmaq. This laudatory book upon this celebrated Mameluke ruler was composed when he had occupied the throne only two years, but Ibn Arabshah says he had written the biography of Timour, the destroyer of mankind, and while he was spared to do further work he wished to draw a picture of a just and righteous monarch such as Jaqmaq was, "the father of his people and a terror only to the enemies of Islam."

The book was written in Hegira 843 and 4, that is about A.D. 1439 and is a composition exhibiting the very finest specimens of Arabic prose. The British Museum possesses a superb manuscript of the text first described in the catalogue of acquisitions of Arabic manuscripts of 1894.

At Prof. Strong's death he had only finally edited the first two chapters; the matter was then generously undertaken by Shams ul Uloom Sayyid Ali Bilgrami, but serious ill health has prevented his completing the task. The "Royal Asiatic Society" has therefore printed the Arabic text of Prof. Strong's revision in their Journal for 1907, hoping that Sayyid Ali will soon complete the work, when it will be published as a volume.

Sultan Jaqmaq does not appear to have been quite worthy of Ibn Arabshah's encomiums, for he imprisoned the latter upon a calumnious charge when seriously ill, and though released in five days from durance, he died twelve days later August 25th A.D. 1450.

Early Arabic printing at Cairo.

The learning and culture of the Arabic scholars of Cairo in the early 14th century are well known, and the valuable editions of Arabic literature produced by the printing presses of the Egyptian capital are to be found in every great oriental library.

An instance of this is afforded in a recent essay by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth entitled "Contributions to the biography of Abd-el-Kadir of Jilan," founder of the celebrated Kadiri order of Moslems. He was a saint and most powerful religious orator, who like modern revivalists exercised his powers of persuasion among the criminal classes of the great city of the Caliphs.

For his treatise Prof. Margoliouth utilises a life of Abd-el-Kadir composed in Hegira 580 by Mahomed ibn Yahya and printed at Cairo in 1303, another biography of the saint originally written in Persian but translated into Arabic and printed in Cairo in A.D. 1800. But the most complete foundation for the historic career of Abd el Kadir of Jilan is a work written by a teacher of Al Ashar who lived only about 80 years after the saint. This author was Nur al-Din Abul Hassan Ali ibn Yusuf, whose book was printed in Cairo in 1304.

The manuscript edited by Prof. Margoliouth is in the Bodleian Library and its contents were evidently known to the scholar of Al Ashar, who sometimes made copies from it.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

* * * * *

The At-talib at-tahir fi shikan al-Malik adh-Dhakir, al-Qatim bi-murak al-Hagg Abi Sa'id Jaqmaq.

* * * * *

Dans le compartiment des Banques, l'Agrocole se consolide à 8 1/16. La National Bank se maintient ferme à 20 1/8. La Banque d'Or reprend à 10 1/2. Le Crédit Foncier échappe à 10 1/2 et 11 1/2. La Banque de l'Afrique du Sud passe à 12 5/4 et 9 3/4 respectivement.

A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien a été fermé à 688 et les Lots Turcs à 167. La Banque d'Athènes a perdu 2 francs à 110.

Ici, le marché a été pendant une partie de la séance un tantinet plus animé qu'hier et la clôture a présenté une amélioration réelle, la plupart des valeurs traitées s'étant inscrites en meilleures dispositions. Les transactions sont restées claires.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, l'Agrocole se consolide à 8 1/16. La National Bank se maintient ferme à 20 1/8. La Banque d'Or reprend à 11 1/2. Les obligations anciennes du Crédit Foncier reculent à 205 et les nouvelles à 252-254. L'obligation Béchera se tasse à 14 4 1/16. Les fondations Allotments sont mieux tenues à P.T. 60. La Fondation Enterprise and Development hausse à 10 7/8. Les Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux sont ramenées à 2 1/8 et les Omnibus Automobiles sont en bonne tendance à 2 1/8-2 1/4.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Bosphore se ressaisissent à 6 6 1/16 et les Nungovich avancent à 18 15/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land est en reprise à 11 11/16. La New Egyptian baisse à 13 3/8 et les Egyptian Estates à 5 5/8 tandis que leur part est fermée à 3 3 1/8. La Salt and Soda est plus soutenu à 18 2/16. La deferred Menzies tombe à P.T. 40 et la Khedivial Metal à 20/3.

La Bourse des valeurs étant fermée depuis 18 courant à l'occasion du Grand Jeudi islamite, le prochain numéro de la Cigalière ne paraîtra que jeudi prochain 19 Septembre.

PROFESSOR LOOS.

A Cairo correspondent sends us the following appreciation of the work of Professor Loos, recently honoured by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine:—All who know Professor Loos of the Public Health Department, Cairo, will be glad to hear of the honour conferred upon him by the award of a medal by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The Liverpool School has promoted some of the most useful experiments yet undertaken and the mark of their approval as manifested in the present instance is indeed a token of esteem and an honour of which our fellow townsmen might well be proud. Professor Loos is one of the most unassuming men in the Government service and seeks not the light of publicity; rather would he hide his light under a bushel and all his friends will rejoice to hear that his devoted efforts have met with recognition.

"Dans une poussée continue, tous les pays civilisés, et particulièrement les pays indiens, ont

sion signé du crédit international. La solidité des marchés n'a presque jamais apparu aussi clairement que depuis l'année dernière. Les bourses pressantes d'argent se sont fait sentir presque sans interruption, partout de la même manière et se sont manifestées par un mouvement de tension depuis plus accentué. "Le fait que, malgré les secousses violentes éprouvées, aucun soutien de l'édifice n'a été détruit, montre la solidité des puissances financières internationales et la consolidation des bases de la situation économique du monde. Ces temps derniers on a souvent accusé l'Amérique d'être la cause de tous les troubles et d'être le pays qui nous dispense peu de souci, mais beaucoup de tempête et d'orage. S'il est vrai que les demandes énormes d'argent de la part de l'Amérique depuis l'année dernière ont désorganisé les marchés monétaires européens au point de renverser la situation de dépendance de l'Amérique vis-à-vis de l'Europe, il ne faut pas perdre de vue que l'Europe et les autres pays qui sont financièrement sous sa dépendance (Egypte, Amérique du Sud, etc.) ont marché tellement vite qu'ils ont cessé d'avoir de pair avec la formation de nouveaux capitaux.

Cependant, la Banque d'Angleterre a, assez bien par des avis discrets qu'en élévant le taux d'escompte à 4%, donné le signal de la prudence et s'est défendue des attaques dirigées contre ses réserves d'or; ceci a eu pour résultat d'attirer dans ses caisses le pluspart des arrivées d'or. On est pourtant préparé à voir, dans un temps peu éloigné, le taux d'escompte s'élever à 5%, mais il ne semble pas que la tension monétaire doive devenir aussi accentuée que l'année dernière, car actuellement déjà, on reconnaît partout la nécessité de prendre des précautions."

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8 "	" 16 "	" 24 "
Every 10 words, }	" 2 "	" 4 "	" 6 "

beyond 30.

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIE AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price One pound Sterling Post Free. GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

COMPTABLE connaissant italien, français, anglais, allemand, capable direction, demande emploi Alexandrie ou Caire. Références, certificats. S'adresser No. 30919 au bureau de Journal. 30919-12-3

CHAMBRES MEUBLÉES à louer avec et sans pension, rue d'Allemagne No. 26. 30927-12-2

DEUTSCHER CORRESPONDENT AND BUCHHALTER. 26 Jahre alt, der meiste Jahre in Deutschland selbstständig war, sucht Stellung. Geff. Offerten unter G. S., "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30930-3-2

DEMANDE D'EMPLOI. On demande pour Port Sudan un employé connaissant bien l'anglais pour travail de bureau. L.E. 10 par mois pour commencer. Adresser demande et références à P. L. M., Hôtel des Voyageurs, à Alexandrie. 30935-3-1

GENTLEMAN wishes to correspond with educated, respectable young English or American lady with a view to matrimony, agencies discarded. Apply to P.C. Post Office Harrar. 30,898-24-7

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE by Public Auction of Liquidation Stock at Messrs. Edgar Kirby & Co., opposite British Army Head Quarters, Cairo on Friday and Saturday 20th and 21st inst. On view 4 days before the Sale. For particulars apply to Messrs. Congdon & Co. 30928-5-2

GOVERNESS REQUIRED. Apply Maison Clement Castro, 50 Rue d'Allemagne, Alexandria. 30849-15-14

INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1908 (year 22) will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1908 address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Poffani, at Alexandria. 30837-40-20

IF IN DOUBT, Consult Prof. JULIETTA. The celebrated Spirit Medium and scientific Palmist who has been so well received in all parts of the United States. For reading character from Handwriting, advice on health, Hereditary and other subjects. A doctor writes: "Your delineation is wonderfully true. You must have studied the subject very deeply." Palmistry by post. Julietta can be consulted every day. From 12 a.m. till 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. till 8 p.m. Bazaars, "At homes", etc., attended. Lessons given what to do with your children. The oldest Palmiste and Psychometrist in the world. Over twenty years experience. Clairvoyance and Chrystal. Testimonials from the highest members in Society can be seen at rue de l'Hôpital Grec No. 5, vis-à-vis de l'Hôpital Grec. 30630-25-16

INTELLIGENT man required for Alexandria, knowing English, French, Arabic, and Book-keeping, capable of taking charge of Office. Guarantees and references required, state salary etc. Apply No. 30918. "Egyptian Gazette." 30918-3-3

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs. NOTICE.

LA SOCIETE D'HORTICULTURE COMMERCIALE. Seeds of vegetables and Flowers at reduced prices. Apply for list of Varieties to the Secretary, Giza. 30858-75-15

EASIES, LIFE INTERESTS etc. valued by Qualified Actuary Apply "A.I.A." "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30934-6-1

PHYSICAL CULTURE. Englishman would like to hear from young men desirous of following a course of Physical Culture, either from a health point of view, or with the purpose of attaining exceptional physical strength terms moderate. Apply by letter to No. 30922 "Egyptian Gazette." 30924-3-2

Comptable expérimenté connaissant le français, l'italien et l'arabe cherche place; il a de bonnes références.

Comptable expérimenté connaissant le français, l'italien et le grec, cherche place.

Aide-comptable d'Agence de Bourse, cherche place.

Caisseur et comptable connaissant le français, l'italien et l'arabe et un peu l'anglais cherche place.

Comptable en arabe et vendeur en manufacture cherche place.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwalli N°. 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N°. 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les inscriptions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Toutes personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. 9-4-907

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sodas are recommended to enter into written contract with them. This contract should be signed and signed by the Labourer and his master, or other reliable agent. Apply "Graduate" c/o this paper, Alexandria. 30937-6-2

YOUNG MAN (28) well certified Book-keeper in French and English, requires engagement. Apply "Graduate" c/o this paper, Alexandria. 30937-6-2

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication un emplacement gazonné dans le Grand Jardin Nouveau de la superficie de 3 feddans environ pour café public et restaurant.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau des Parcs et Plantations où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur le Vice-Président de la Municipalité avant le 1er Octobre prochain.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délegation le même jour à 5 h. pm.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour la location du café au Grand Jardin Nouveau.

Le cautionnement prévu au cahier des charges, devra être versé au Service de la Comptabilité générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 1er Octobre de 9 h. à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Si les offres ne sont pas satisfaisantes, la Municipalité n'est pas tenue de les accepter.

Alexandrie le 14/9/07.

Le Vice-Président.
(signé) Dr SCHIESS.

Anglo-Egyptian Finance and Exchange Company Ltd.

M. les Actionnaires sont informés que le dernier versement de £ 0.5/- par action doit être effectué *au plus tard le 20 Septembre prochain* aux Bureaux de la Société à Alexandrie ou au Caire sur présentation de l'Allotment Letter.

En cas de non paiement à cette dernière date, les retardataires seront passibles d'intérêt à raison de 9 % l'an, sous réserve d'application des Articles 35 à 40 des Statuts. 30925-3-3

THE CAIRO EXCHANGE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the shareholders of the above Company that the first call of 5/- per share is due on the 1st day of October 1907 and should be paid on or before that day to the Company's Bankers, the Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Cairo, during the usual Banking hours. Shareholders on paying the call must present at the same time their Provisional Certificates for acknowledgement of the call by the Bank.

Shareholders are reminded that in accordance with Article 18 of the Articles of Association failure to pay any calls on or before the date on which they fall due renders them liable to interest at the rate of 9% annum from the date appointed for payment of the call to the date of the actual payment.

By Order of the Board.
ERNEST C. WIDDOWS,
Secretary.

Cairo, 12th September 1907. 30931-2-2

The Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the call in arrear on the shares of the above named Corporation must be paid to the Anglo Egyptian Bank Limited on or before the 30th day of September 1907 together with interest from the due date thereof.

In the event of nonpayment the shares on which such calls are unpaid will be liable to be forfeited.

Dated the 14th day of September 1907.

By order of the Board,
W. C. SCALES,
Local Secretary.

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration has the honour to inform the Public that until further notice the working hours of Soubk Telegraph office will be as follows:

Ordinary days
from 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Fridays
from 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Cairo September 16th 1907. 30932-2-1

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR

ARRIVALS.

September 17.
Meuni, Ital. a. Capt. Fileti, Beyrouth, Florio-Rubattino.

September 18.

Cohona, Khedivial yacht, Capt. Mustafa Hussein, Trieste, H.H. Prince Hussein.

Menzel, Brit. a. Capt. Proemmann, Constantinople and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTURES.

September 17.
Salamis, Greek a. Capt. Pithis, Port Said and Cyprus.

Enna, Ital. a. Capt. Tanlongo, Massawah.

Reine Olga, Rus. a. Capt. Vefinsky, Piraeus and Odessa.

Beyrouth, Ott. a. Capt. Mohamed, Constantinople.

Lorenzo, Ital. a. Capt. Paggioni, Sfax, in ballast.

REVERSEMENTS.

September 17.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 18.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 19.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 20.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 21.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 22.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 23.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 24.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 25.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 26.
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September 27.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 28.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 29.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

September 30.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

October 1.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

October 2.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

October 3.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

October 4.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

October 5.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

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October 19.
Sobk, Telegraph office.

October 20.
Sobk, Telegraph office.</

TELEGRAMS.

THE CASABLANCA SITUATION.

GENERAL DRUDE'S CONDITIONS.

CASABLANCA, September 17. It is stated that General Drude's conditions include the surrender of the tribesmen implicated in the massacre, and the payment of an indemnity for the massacre and the sacking of Casablanca. Hostages are held as a guarantee of good faith. Four tribes near Casablanca are willing to give hostages, and are using their influence for peace with other tribes.

Delegates from the tribes are still coming in, suing for peace.

M. Regnault has received the Consular body here. He stated that he hoped peace would shortly be restored and also good relations with the Arabs in the interior. (Reuters)

CASABLANCA, September 17. The delegates of the tribes have accepted the following conditions: the prohibition of arms within a dozen kilometres of the town, in case of fresh trouble the disarming of the tribes, the surrender of the authors of the assassinations on July 30; each tribe will supply a chief as hostage; the indemnity of the war will be discussed later on. (Havas)

CASABLANCA, September 17. The important Chaouia tribe has accepted General Drude's conditions and propose to return on Thursday with the chief of each tribe in the district in order to arrange a general submission. (Reuters)

EXPLOSION ON JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KURE, September 17. 40 of the crew of the battleship "Kashima" have been killed or wounded by the explosion of a shell after target practice. The killed include a lieutenant, two cadets, and a staff officer. The majority of the bystanders were fearfully mutilated. The ship has been badly damaged. (Later). 27 men have been killed and 16 wounded. (Reuters)

FIGHTING AT MANDHAR.

TROTTERDAM, September 17. News has reached here that a Dutch force was defeated at Mandhar (Celebes) on 9th instant with great loss. Reinforcements have been sent. (Reuters)

FIGHTING AT CUAMANHAS.

LISBON, September 17. According to news received from Portuguese Angola a fierce engagement took place at Cuamanhas on Sunday. Many were killed or wounded. (Reuters)

JOHN BURNS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, September 17. Mr. John Burns has arrived. He is investigating municipal institutions. The Prussian Ministers of the Interior and Finance attended a dinner given in his honour. (Reuters)

FRENCH ANTI-MILITARISM.

PARIS, September 17. Prominent politicians are denouncing anti-militarism. M. Viviani, the Socialist Minister of Labour, speaking at Annecy, declared that the Republic must be placed above all attack. If peril arose the Fatherland must be defended without discussing the origin of the action. (Reuters)

ABYSSINIAN MISSION IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, September 17. The Emperor has given a gala dinner to the Abyssinian mission. (Havas)

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Highest Class Egyptian Cigarettes.

"BOUTON ROUGE" AND "FELUCCA." Suppliers of the finest HAVANA CIGARS, including HENRY CLAYS, BOCKS, MURIAS, VILLAR Y VILLAR, INTIMIDADS, CABANAS, &c. IMPORTERS OF HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOES AND CIGARETTES.

The leading brands of the following well known makers always in stock: W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL. LAMBERT & BUTLER, LONDON. F. & J. SMITH, GLASGOW. JOHN PLAYER & SONS, NOTTINGHAM.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., NEW YORK.

Handsome and complete line of smokers' accessories.

Our Egyptian Cigarettes delivered, duty and carriage paid to all parts of the world.

RETAIL STORE, CAIRO : Charet, Kasr-el-Nil, between National Bank and Savoy Hotel.

ALEXANDRIA : Rue Roemer, next to Thos. Cook & Son.

PORT SAID : Savoy Hotel Building, Rue de Sommiers.

Bols Agents for England : Messrs. BENSON & HEDGES, 18 Old Bond St., London, W.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RAILWAYS.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PROSPECT.

LONDON, September 17. The executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have issued ballots to members with regard to the question of a general strike, which it strongly recommends. The ballot papers are returnable on 28th October, and the decision of the executive council thereon is expected by 1st November. The crux of the crisis lies in the absolute refusal of the bulk of the Companies to recognise the Society in negotiations with the employees with reference to the latter's demands. The Liberal papers urge the Railway Companies to recognise the Society. The Conservative papers express the hope that even if the ballot approves the strike the interval between now and then will be utilized to secure conciliation and avert a national calamity. The prevailing belief is that there will be no strike. (Reuters)

POLAR RESEARCH.

NEWS OF MIKKELSEN.

The latest news received in Victoria (B.C.) of Captain Mikkelsen seems to be at variance with the recent report which has reached London from Winnipeg. It is beyond a doubt that particulars of Captain Mikkelsen have been received later than those contained in his letter written to Sir Clements Markham. Mr. D. Cadzow, a fur trader, living a solitary life within the Arctic circle at Ramparts House, on the Porcupine River, near the mouth of the McKenzie River, visited Victoria on his annual visit in June of the present year. He travelled down as far as Dawson City with a doctor who had come straight to Ramparts House from Herschel Island. At Herschel Island, ice-bound, was a whaler. The captain of this whaler had been visited by Captain Mikkelsen and a member of his party.

It was ascertained from Mr. Cadzow that Captain Mikkelsen had heard from some source, probably from the Stalwart race of the Esquimos (or "Huskies") of the district, about the whaler being at Herschel Island. The object of the captain's visit was to obtain the opinion of the whaler's captain as to the practicability of his exploration. Also to find out the best course to take to make his venture a success. The whaler gave very little encouragement to Captain Mikkelsen. In fact, it was the opinion on Herschel Island that the exploration party must fail in their object. This is also the opinion of everyone in this region who has lived for a lengthy period in the Arctic circle.

It would also appear from the account of Mr. Cadzow that the Duchess of Bedford had passed Herschel Island, endeavouring to make for Albert Island, but had been ice-bound between that island and the mouth of the McKenzie River. At least, one point is certain, the party were not wintering in any bay or part of an island, but had been frozen in for the winter in the Arctic Ocean one hundred miles or more from Herschel Island, and if the latest accounts received in Victoria are to be relied upon, to the east, and not to the west, of Herschel Island.

Mr. Cadzow is an old veteran of the Arctic Zone. He is accustomed to long journeys in the depth of winter. He travels, for instance, 480 miles for his mails, accompanied by a native Indian. He has to walk this distance on foot. He has his dog sleigh to carry provisions for himself and his companion. But no tent is carried. Everything must be done to lessen the weight for the dogs. He goes out for weeks at a time hunting up natives engaged in collecting furs for him. All these natives live upon dried meat. This does not occupy much bulk. Even old Hudson Bay men in the old days were only allowed 100 pounds of flour for the whole fort. This is dispensed with in real work amongst the mountains within the Arctic zone by the natives. So long as they can have their dried meat that is all they require. It may be said this is their habit. Mr. Cadzow contends that this habit must be acquired. He therefore ridicules any exploration undertaken on a different basis. He says it is simply ludicrous to see the amount of provisions piled up for the use of exploratory parties. In short, he asserts that such parties can never hope to explore a district any distance from their base! This is about all they can accomplish until they learn to subsist on dried meats and to lessen the loads for the dogs.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

A few weeks ago was published a report by Sir Eldon Gorst and Mr. Llewellyn Smith on the system of British Commercial Attachés and Commercial Agents. The report suggested a few changes in the system. It proposed that Commercial Attachés should have their headquarters in London and should be made to circulate, spending a portion of their time at the Board of Trade or at the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, a second portion in touring the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom and a third portion in "special investigations" abroad. Commercial Agents, the report suggests, might be abolished, and their duties transferred to one of the young diplomats attached to an Embassy, to whom should be given extra pay and the title "Secretary in Charge of Commercial Matters." We do not pretend to believe that the changes proposed in the report will affect for good or for evil the trade of the United Kingdom. The question whether the Foreign Office ought to do more than it does for British trade has often been discussed, as it seems to us to little purpose. The net result has been that Consuls have been obliged to compile reports on the trade of their districts, that these reports are printed and published, and that trade benefits little or not at all from them. Other consequences have been the increase of the number of Commercial Attachés and the appointment of Commercial Agents, of which the result is the report to which reference has been made advising the abolition of the Agents and the transformation of the duties of the Attachés. (The "Daily Telegraph").

There are two views of the functions of the State in regard to the foreign trade of the nation. The tradition of the *laissez-faire* school is to let trade alone—that is, to let traders take care of themselves. It may be described as the Nineteenth Century view and has been accepted hitherto by all British Governments. The other view is that the State should try to promote the foreign trade of the country and to help traders to push their business abroad. The difference between the two views is mainly one of theory. The *laissez-faire* doctrine assumes that the State cannot manage trade, and that its assistance is no assistance but an impediment. The other school has never in the last eighty years had much chance of practising its precepts, which admit of two interpretations. One is that which made Consuls send reports on trade and appointed Commercial Agents. According to this view the State should help trade by employing a number of its officers as commercial travellers in the interest of all trades in general and of none in particular. It is not a very wise plan, because the commercial traveller to be effective should be a specialist; he should represent not trade in general, but boots, or Manchester goods, or reaping-machines, or some other article of which he can be the qualified missionary. We are not satisfied with this interpretation of the State's mission to assist the foreign trade of the country. There is a different interpretation, which we prefer. If the State has a mission to assist the foreign trade of the country it may carry it out by employing for the purpose, not a staff of amateur commercial travellers, but the national policy. That is a conception which has very slowly penetrated the minds of British statesmen. Indeed it is doubtful whether any British Minister or any public man of the first rank ever accepted the idea in any form until Mr. Chamberlain took up his policy of Tariff Reform, and even that policy as propounded by him was not so much based on the conception of employing the national policy to promote British trade as on that of utilising the State's power to regulate trade as a means of promoting a policy. The employment of the national policy for the promotion of the national trade has long been the practice of the German Government. A good example is the subsidies given by the German Government to lines of steamers. About twenty-four years ago Bismarck proposed to the Reichstag and induced that body to consent to a system of subsidies to German steamers trading to the Pacific. The intention was to push German trade and to give it advantages over the trade of other Western nations. The result has been an enormous growth of German trade to the Far East. If the British Government had conceived of its mission as including the assistance of British trade in competition with the State-aided trade of other nations, the German subsidies would have been immediately followed by larger subsidies to British steamers on the same routes and by the repayment of the Suez Canal dues to British steamers. But the British Governments of those days could not grasp the idea that a British Government is there to do all it can for Great and Greater Britain. The minds of politicians were cramped by certain traditions which prevented them from taking an unbiased look at the world or observing what was going on in that interesting, but to them remote, region, of which the boundary is for some of them the gates of the Houses of Parliament and for others the shore of this island.

It can hardly be the State's affair to do a tradesman's business for him. That conception of the function of the State makes the State itself a trader and leads directly to communism. But it may well be the State's function to secure fair play for its traders. A State which respects itself must be supposed to say to every foreign State, that its own traders shall receive not privileges denied to others or even equality with native traders, but treatment as good as is given to any foreign traders, whatever. This is, of course, the idea at the basis of the "most favoured nation," clause in commercial treaties. But the British Nineteenth Century doctrine of the State's action in behalf of trade was that the State should regard trade as a special sphere in which only trade should be considered, and that therefore most-favoured-nation treatment should be sought for through commercial negotiations only, except in the case of places outside the European sphere, where force was freely used to secure equality of commercial opportunity. A true conception would have been that which assumes that all the resources of the national policy will be used to secure fair play for the national trade in every country and in every market. The advantage of this conception is twofold. It gives the trader confidence by making him know that his Government will exert itself to secure him against unfair action of other Governments in favour of his competitors, but it also gives the trader the consciousness that he has obligations to his Government and must stand by it. The question was much discussed a year ago whether British manufacturers had a duty to allow their workmen, being Volunteers, time to attend drills and manoeuvres. If the State has no duty to trade the manufacturer may forget his duty to the State. But if the State considers the national trade one of the interests for the maintenance of which it must act then it is clear that the manufacturer in his turn must make sacrifices to enable the State to fulfil its mission of having a policy, and supporting it when necessary with all its resources.

(The "Daily Telegraph").

GREEKS AND BULGARIANS.

(BALLANTYNE AND HANSON. 2s.)

This is a polemic pamphlet, eloquent to the point of being almost perfervid, dealing with the present state of the Bulgarian question. It takes the form of an open letter to Sir Charles Dilke, and is from the pen of Mr. Neocles Akasis, a professor of the University of Athens, who, apart from his scholastic distinctions, is already well known in this country as the author of "Hellenism and Macedonia," published some three years ago. Mr. Akasis, of course, writes from the Greek point of view, and the argument which he advances is no new one. He seeks to assure the British public, with all the energy at his disposal, and also with the assistance of a considerable amount of documentary evidence, that the unfortunate differences still fermenting between the Greeks and Bulgarians are altogether the fault of the last-named nation, and that the honour of civilised Europe is concerned with the preservation of a state of affairs in which the Greeks shall be enabled to enjoy their homes in peace. The quarrel, he maintains, is not religious or sectarian, and he dismisses, with evident dissatisfaction, a letter from our Archbishop of Canterbury to the Metropolitan of Athens—a letter which is certainly not altogether secure from the imputation of a sage desire to sit upon the fence until affairs shall be in a more settled and peaceful condition. Mr. Akasis, on the other hand, sits upon no fence at all, but enters the arena, sword in hand. He maintains that the Bulgarian outrages upon Christian Greeks constitute a flaunting insult to civilisation, and summonses the States of Europe to inquire into a system of crime which, if committed by yellow, black, or red races, would have called forth the prompt intervention of an international crusade. Finally, he points out that, if to be forewarned was to be forearmed, the British Government has for years had before it the strenuous counsel of the late Lord Salisbury, who was never tired of insisting upon the inevitable evils which would spring from a policy of *laissez faire* where Bulgarian aggrandisement was concerned. The present appeal is addressed to Sir Charles Dilke, as one of the strongest and most intellectual spirits of Great Britain—strong in the face of falsehood and hypocrisy, unbending and invincible in the support of truth. It is impossible within the limits of a brief notice to review the various and complex arguments adduced, but it may be said with bare justice that so vigorous a piece of pleading is bound to attract attention, and to influence public opinion in the affairs of Eastern Europe.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

It is officially announced that Rear Admiral Francis J. Foley has been selected for appointment as Rear Admiral in the Channel Fleet in succession to Rear-Admiral Robert S. Lowry. Rear-Admiral Foley, who was promoted to his present rank in July, 1906, was born in December, 1855, and entered the Royal Navy from H.M.S. Britannia in 1878. From 1878 to 1880 he was employed in the suppression of slave traffic on the African coast, and afterwards served in the "Inflexible" during the Egyptian War, being present at the bombardment of Alexandria in July, 1882, for which he was awarded the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's star. He was "Gazetted" commander in 1879 and appointed to the "Baracouta," and whilst serving in this cruiser he hoisted the British flag on the island of Tobago, and formally annexed it to the British Crown. He has qualified as an interpreter in Swahili, Persian, and Hindustani, and was a member of the Committee for the Revision of Signal Books.

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AN OVERHEARD PLOT.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A BRITISH RESIDENT IN NIGERIA.

According to intelligence received from Northern Nigeria, a force had been despatched against the warlike Dakkenkeri tribe, and was operating in their country at the end of July.

One of the British residents in the province, while on an assessment tour with a small escort of police, was camped for the night inside a walled Dakkenkeri town, when he heard of a plot to assault the camp and murder the whole party during the night. Under cover of darkness he immediately escaped with his people, and succeeded in getting clear of the gates before the tribesmen became aware of their flight. The Dakkenkeri savagely pursued, captured and maimed all the horses, seized the bedding, and wounded some of the force with poisoned arrows. Fortunately none of the Resident's party was killed or seriously hurt, but they arrived at headquarters at Yelwa, on the Niger, in a very exhausted condition, possessed of nothing beyond the clothes they wore, having only reached safety after an arduous and continuous march of 48 hours.

Upon this matter being reported to Zenger, after the matter had been inquired into, the High Commissioner despatched a force against the aggressors, but details have not yet been received of the progress of the operations.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadim Observatory.

Direction of wind	... N.N.E.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

SOUQ
For Liverpool, by the S.S. Algerian, sailed on the 5th September:
P. Hahnloser & Co., 136 bales cotton
G. Frauer and Co., 213 " "
Bustros and Burri, 20 " "
J. Planta and Co., 310 " "
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 250 " "
E. Mallison and Co., 50 " "
R. and O. Lindemann, 975 " "
G. Riecken, 27 " "
Peel and Co., 50 " "
Hassan Bey Abdallah, 38 " "
Choreni, Benachi and Co., 258 " "
Schmid and Co., 125 " "
P. Rodocanachi and Co., 114 " "
2,661 bales cotton

J. A. Abouchanah, 2,000 bags oil cake
T. Ghirghis and Co., 1,600 bags maize
G. Brach and Co., 1,000 bags maize
L. Onofrio, 626 bags beans
Imp Ott. Bank, 106 bags gum, 25 bales senna
Hadjes and Co., 80 bags wool
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 26 bales old canvas
Seriven Bros., 50 bales dry skins
A. Tarpinian, 10 bales wool
Holz and Co., 322 bags wool
F. Lupis, 100 bags meat meal
S. Abouchanah, 3,450 bags oil cake
J. Ross, 500 empty casks
E. Ghellini, 98 bags bones
Asia Minor, 963 bags barley, 92 bags gum
Limassol S.S. Co., 136 bags beans
Khedivial Mail, 692 bags seeds
E. Hatoun, 8 cases hardware
Various, 21 packages sundries

For MARSEILLE, by the S.S. Orénoque, sailed on the 6th September:
FOR MARSEILLE
Salt and Soda Co., 50 bags natron
A. Bircher, 3 bales senna
Cumming, 16 packages sheets
Sté Le Khedive, 23 cases cigarettes
Suzarini, 27 bales empty bags
Oleji, 15 bales wool

J. Riches, 500 bags maize
Coen, 125 bales empty bags
Behrend and Co., 585 bags beans
G. Frauer, 124 bales cotton
Peel and Co., 143 " "
R. and O. Lindemann, 106 " "
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 50 " "
P. Hahnloser and Co., 31 " "
J. Plants and Co., 31 " "
Mohr and Fenderl, 31 " "
516 bales cotton
FOR DUNKIRK
G. Frauer and Co., 15 bales cotton
J. Plants and Co., 15 " "
Peel and Co., 25 " "
55 bales cotton
FOR VARIOUS PORTS
Abou Mousa, 375 bags beans (Algiers)
Mousau, 17 empty casks (Cotte)
Southard, 22 barrels cognac (London)
Hadjes and Co., 9 bales leather
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 10 bales cotton (Havre)

Various, 24 packages sundries
For BRUSSELS and TRINITY, by the S.S. Habib, sailed on the 7th September:
F. Andes and Co., 130 bales cotton
A. Hoss and Co., 31 " "
Peel and Co., 31 " "
E. Mallison and Co., 250 " "
J. Plants and Co., 123 " "
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 60 " "
P. Hahnloser and Co., 62 " "
Mohr and Fenderl, 64 " "
W. Getty and Co., 30 " "
G. Petracchi and Co., 32 " "
R. and O. Lindemann, 337 " "
G. Frauer and Co., 31 " "
1,181 bales cotton
S. Benmayer, 99 bags figs
F. Iglihi, 28 crates palms
M. Goudar, 40 " "
M. Dahi, 82 " "
S. Bollas, 8 bales skins
Wiesendanger, 44 " "
Deposit Birra Puntigam, 1,390 empty casks
A. Seeger, 16 cases guts
M. Feinstein, 29 bales palms
G. P. Verocchio, 12 bags figs
B. Zar, 65 empty casks
Klink and Lauer, 3 barrels fresh fish
Various, 20 packages sundries
For CAIRO, by the S.S. Byzantium, sailed on the 7th September:
Various, 13 bales skins, 21 bales tobacco, 6 bales empty bags, 4 bales manufactured goods, 742 bags rice, 150 bags henna, 718 empty casks, 3 packages sundries
For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Marie Reine, sailed on the 7th September:
Various, 75 bales skins, 10 bales empty bags, 714 bags rice, 212 empty casks
For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Assouan, sailed on the 7th September:
Various, 14 bales skins, 7,453 bags rice, 40 bags soap, 1,000 bags sulphur, 15 bags Sudan beans, 99 bags henna, 20 bags natron, 24 barrels olives, 25 bags soda, 10 barrels lead, 10 barrels oil, 17 pieces wood, 14 packages iron, 51 packages mica, 70 packages sundries
For TUNIS and MANCHESTER, by the S.S. Persian Prince, sailed on the 8th Sept.

Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 550 bales cotton
W. Getty and Co., 50 " "
P. Hahnloser and Co., 130 " "
Peel and Co., 2,231 " "
E. Mallison and Co., 60 " "
W. Trapp and Co., 50 " "
Mohr and Fenderl, 112 " "
G. Riecken, 10 " "
F. Andes, 75 " "
3,268 bales cotton
J. Ross and Co., 71 cases whisky, 300 empty casks
B. Nathan and Co., 45 bags gum
Petersen, 7 bales leather belting
Various, 3 packages sundries
For CONSTANTINOPLE and ODESSA, by the S.S. Odessa, sailed on the 10th September:
Various, 2,430 bags rice, 35 bags henna, 155 empty casks, 21 packages sundries
E. Mallison and Co., 150 bales cotton
FOR CANES
Cochino Bros., 5 bales cotton

For MALTA and LIVERPOOL, by the S.S. Sardegna, sailed on the 10th September:

N. G. Casulli, 62 bales cotton
E. Mallison and Co., 50 " "
W. Getty and Co., 100 " "
R. and O. Lindemann, 466 " "
The Duckworth and Co., 100 " "
G. Frauer and Co., 50 " "
P. Hahnloser and Co., 250 " "
Peel and Co., 170 " "
P. Hahnloser and Co., 83 " "
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 50 " "
G. Riecken, 25 " "
Abd el Meghid, 17 " "
J. Plants and Co., 15 " "
Schmid and Co., 5 " "

1,443 bales cotton

A. Bircher, 75 bales senna, 10 cases senna
Imp Ott. Bank, 25 bags senna, 18 bales wool
Hadjes and Co., 80 bags rags, 20 bales wool
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 26 bales old canvas
Seriven Bros., 50 bales dry skins
A. Tarpinian, 10 bales wool
Holz and Co., 322 bags wool
F. Lupis, 100 bags meat meal
S. Abouchanah, 3,450 bags oil cake
J. Ross, 500 empty casks
E. Ghellini, 98 bags bones
Asia Minor, 963 bags barley, 92 bags gum
Limassol S.S. Co., 136 bags beans
Khedivial Mail, 692 bags seeds
E. Hatoun, 8 cases hardware
Various, 21 packages sundries

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SEPTEMBER 1906-1907.

Date	TEWFIKIA W. NILE.	ROSAIRES B. NILE.	KHARTOUM	BERBER	HALFA	ASSOAN RESERVOIR	GUAGE	RHODAH		
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	U.S. F. K.	U.S. F. K.	D.S. F. K.	D.S. F. K.
1	12.06	12.08	21.10	17.50	16.02	14.94	7.43	6.58	8.10	7.03
2	12.08	12.06	20.32	18.22	16.10	14.98	7.51	6.59	8.04	7.07
3	12.10	12.06	19.52	8.22	16.32	14.98	7.58	6.62	7.92	7.07
4	12.12	12.06	19.36	17.92	14.95	7.58	6.62	7.86	7.07	97.74
5	12.14	12.08	19.70	17.58	16.27	14.94	7.60	6.46	7.83	6.93
6	12.15	12.08	19.84	17.88	16.24	15.00	7.58	6.53	7.82	6.87
7	12.16	12.08	20.46	17.88	16.21	15.09	7.65	6.78	6.87	97.80
8	12.16	12.08	20.50	18.12	16.24	15.02	7.58	6.54	7.96	6.83
9	12.17	12.08	20.22	17.76	16.28	14.97	7.65	6.48	8.00	6.83
10	12.18	12.08	20.26	—	16.36	15.13	7.67	6.53	8.00	6.83
11	12.19	—	20.18	17.54	16.40	15.16	7.70	6.56	8.02	6.80
12	12.19	12.10	19.74	17.54	16.35	15.10	7.70	6.80	9.77	9.11
13	12.21	12.12	19.52	18.09	16.46	15.10	7.70	6.72	8.18	6.83
14	12.22	12.14	19.76	17.84	16.51	15.06	7.70	6.75	8.19	6.80
15	12.23	12.16	19.16	17.94	16.46	15.04	7.66	6.68	8.08	6.70
16	12.23	12.18	18.90	18.16	16.40	15.17	7.57	6.59	8.10	6.70
17	12.24	12.18	18.66	18.16	16.38	15.12	7.52	6.57	8.18	6.70

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